


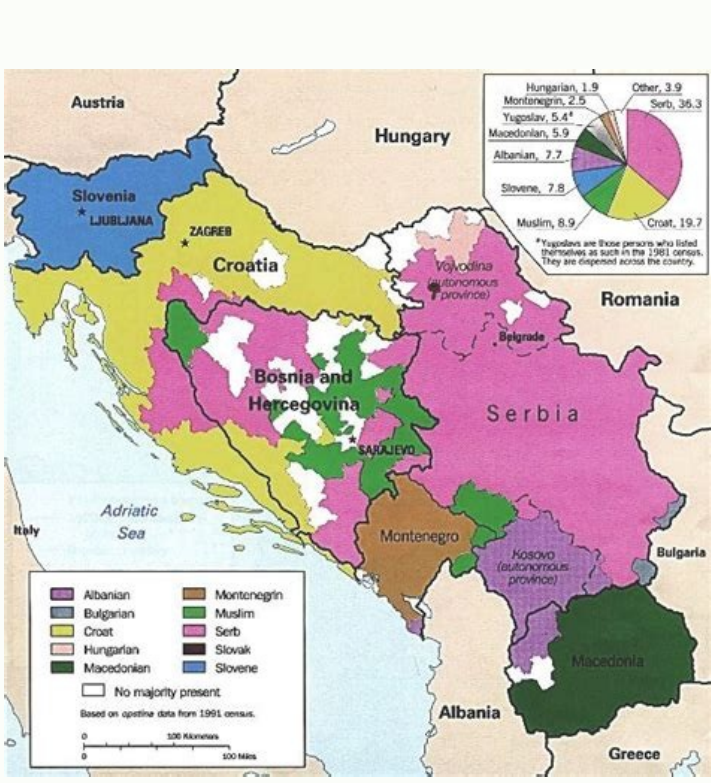
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Ethnic conflict in former yugoslavia and kosovo



Retrieved 4 May 2020. ^ a b Human Rights Watch 1994, p. 7. "Rape Camps as a Means of Ethnic Cleansing: Religious, Cultural, and Ethical Responses to Rape Victims in the Former Yugoslavia". 31 July 2012. ^ "Dayton Peace Agreement". ^ "Balkan Cartel Trafficking Cocaine Around the Globe in Private Planes Busted". 8,000 Bosniaks killed by Serb forces.[96] Croatia launches Operation Flash, recapturing a part of its territory, but tens of thousands of Serb civilians flee from the area.[JSTOR 25621931]. "Balkan War Victor: Heroin". Southeast European and Black Sea Studies. (2014). Retrieved 17 November 2010. Akhavan, Payam (2001). ^ Human Rights Watch (2001). junij 1991: diplomatsko delo ["A Day Before" – 26 June 1991 (diploma thesis)] (PDF) (in Slovenian). ^ "UN war crimes tribunal sentences two former senior Yugoslav officers". (1997). ^ Armatta, Judith (2010). Twilight of Impunity: The War Crimes Trial of Slobodan Milošević. Duke University Press, p. 121 ^ Annex IV – II. 22 April 2008. (11 November 2013). According to the ICTY, Serb forces from the SAO Krajina deported at least 80–100,000 Croats and other non-Serb civilians in 1991–92[103] and at least 700,000 Albanians in Kosovo in 1999.[104] Further hundreds of thousands of Muslims were forced out of their homes by the Serb forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina.[105] By one estimate, the Serb forces drove at least 700,000 Bosnian Muslims from the area of Bosnia under their control.[106] Survivors of the ethnic cleansing were left severely traumatized as a consequence of this campaign.[107] War rape Main article: Rape in the Bosnian War War rape occurred as a matter of official orders as part of ethnic cleansing, to displace the targeted ethnic group.[108] According to the Trešnjevka Women's Group, more than 35,000 women and children were held in such Serb-run "rape camps".[109][110][111] Dragoljub Kunarac, Radomir Kovač, and Zoran Vuković were convicted of crimes against humanity for rape, torture, and enslavement committed during the Foča massacres.[112] The evidence of the magnitude of rape in Bosnia and Herzegovina prompted the ICTY to deal openly with these abuses.[113] Reports of sexual violence during the Bosnian War (1992–1995) and Kosovo War (1998–1999) perpetrated by the Serbian regular and irregular forces have been described as "especially alarming".[109] The NATO-led Kosovo Force documented rapes of Albanian, Roma and Serbian women by both Serbs and members of the Kosovo Liberation Army.[114] Others have estimated that during the Bosnian War between 20,000 and 50,000 women, mainly Bosniak, were raped.[115][116] There are few reports of rape and sexual assault between members of the same ethnic group.[117] War rape in the Yugoslav Wars has often been characterized as a crime against humanity. References Citations ^ Stephen Engelberg (3 March 1991). ^ Ramet 2010, p. 263. 20 January 2012. Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana. "Yugoslavia: 1918–2003". Notes ^ There was no formal declaration of war. ^ Allen (1996), p. Hyapatia. ^ a b OSCE 1999, p. 13. ^ Watkins 2003, p. 10. United States Institute of Peace. ^ Finlan (2004), p. 8. Bosnia declares independence. ^ Campbell 2001, p. 58. ISBN 978-0-8047-4594-9. The Croatian Serb rebels were unaffected by the embargo as they had the support of and access to supplies of the JNA. (2011). Most of the wars ended through peace accords, involving full international recognition of new states, but with a massive human cost and economic damage to the region. Wood, William B. 28 January 2001. 2000. ^ Morton, Jeffrey S. 10 March 1986. Finlan, Alastair (2004). S2CID 31419500. Genocide and the Global Village. ^ Akhavan 2001, p. 7–31. 77 ^ McGinn 2000, p. 174–180. Helsinki Watch. ^ Glaudic, Josp (2011). Fink, George (2010), p. 249. 2014. Archived from the original on July 28, 2012. OCLC 867740664. www.rasrinstitute.org. Ullman, Richard Henry (1996), 27 September 2007. Most of the Serb population in the reclaimed areas became refugees. doi:10.1093/ejil/13.3.661. Retrieved 28 December 2015. Retrieved January 22, 2020. Small arms survey 2015 : weapons and the world. Bideleux, Robert; Jeffries, Ian (2007). Retrieved 11 August 2012. ^ Tomasevich, Jozo (2001). Williams (5 August 1994). These weapons later turned up on the arms black market of Europe.[187] In 2018 there were no exact official figures on how many firearms are missing; in Serbia authorities have given estimates ranging from 250,000 to 900,000 of different kinds are in circulation. The JNA had disarmed the Territorial Units of Slovenia and Croatia prior to the declaration of independence, at the behest of Serbian President Slobodan Milošević.[61][62] This was aggravated further by an arms embargo, imposed by the UN on Yugoslavia. BBC History. ^ UNHCR 1997. Border regions faced direct attacks from forces within Serbia and Montenegro. Over the course of the war, a total of several tons of heroin were confiscated by Interpol and local law enforcement. ^ Glenn (1996), p. According to a report by the Human Rights Watch group in 2000, rape in the Kosovo War can generally be subdivided into three categories: rapes in women's homes, rapes during flight, and rapes in detention.[121][122] The majority of the perpetrators were Serbian paramilitaries, but also included Serbian special police or Yugoslav army soldiers. ^ Sudetic, Chuck (20 May 1991). 26 (1): 57–75. "Rape as a Weapon of War". (2003). ISBN 978-0-7914-8730-3. ^ Zaknic 1992, p. 115–124. Baker, Catherine (2015). University of East Anglia, 2015. ^ a b Toal & Dahlman 2011, p. 136. Kosovo was placed under the governmental control of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo and the military protection of Kosovo Force (KFOR). 2008-05-15. Zaknic, Ivan (1992). He promoted national policies and had a primary goal of the establishment of an independent Croatia. Confronting the Yugoslav Controversies: a Scholars' Initiative. Archived from the original on May 4, 2012. ^ Shaw 2013, p. 132. McGinn, Therese (2000). Archived from the original on 14 April 2009. doi:10.1023/a:1025341010886. ^ Tanner 2001, p. 229. Geldenhuis, Dean (2004). ISBN 978-90-04-25586-9. ^ "UN arms embargo on Yugoslavia (FRY)". "For first time, Court Defines Rape as War Crime". 28 May 2001 ^ a b c d "Transitional Justice in the Former Yugoslavia". ISBN 978-1-139-48750-4. ISBN 978-1-107-46910-5. Galbraith. doi:10.1111/j.1527-2001.1996.tb01031.x. ISSN 0887-5367. European History Quarterly, p. 24. JSTOR 2642034. Academic Press. Battle of Mostar. Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency. Significantly, the Trial Chamber held that a reasonable Trial Chamber, could make a finding beyond any reasonable doubt that all of these acts were committed to carry out a plan aimed at changing the ethnic balance of the areas that formed Herceg-Bosna and mainly to deport the Muslim population and other non-Croat population out of Herceg-Bosna to create an ethnically pure Croatian territory within Herceg-Bosna. Retrieved 23 November 2017. Kosovo War (1998–1999) Main article: Kosovo War A Tomahawk cruise missile launches from the aft missile deck of the US warship USS Gonzalez on March 31, 1999 Post-strike bomb damage assessment photograph of the Kragujevac Armor and Motor Vehicle Plant Črevena Zastava, Serbia Smoke rising in Novi Sad, Serbia after NATO bombardment in 1999 After September 1990 when the 1974 Yugoslav Constitution had been unilaterally repealed by the Socialist Republic of Serbia, Kosovo's autonomy suffered and so the region was faced with state organized oppression: from the early 1990s, Albanian language radio and television were restricted and newspapers shut down. ^ a b c "About us". ISBN 978-1-134-52754-0. Institute for Historical Justice and Reconciliation. 11 ^ Salzman 1998, p. 348–378. The Yugoslav Drama. Central and Southeast European Politics Since 1989. "Returns to Bosnia and Herzegovina reach 1 million: This is a summary of what was said by UNHCR spokesperson Ron Redmond – to whom quoted text may be attributed – at today's press briefing at the Palais des Nations in Geneva". PMID 9479683. ISBN 978-0-16-066472-4. ^ a b "Srebrenica massacre was genocide, UN tribunal for former Yugoslavia confirms". Heike Krieger (ed.). 23 November 2015. ^ Karan, Tony (9 March 2001). "Dan prej" – 26. This would be equivalent of Germany making France a host to 10 million displaced people or France to 8 million people.[138] Official UNHCR data indicate that Croatia was the host to 287,000 refugees and 344,000 internally displaced in 1993. Refworld. ^ Bosnia Genocide, United Human Rights Council, archived from the original on 22 April 2009, retrieved 13 April 2015 ^ United Nations Security Council Resolution 827. In January 1993, the two former allies engaged in open conflict, resulting in the Croat–Bosniak War.[74] In 1994 the US brokered peace between Croatian forces and the Bosnian Army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with the Washington Agreement. Jr. (July 18, 2008). ^ Annex III - The Conflict in Slovenia ^ Annex III - General structure of the Yugoslav armed forces ^ Annex III - Forces operating in Croatia ^ Tanner 2001, p. 256. "Animosities in Yugoslavia before their demise: Revelations of an opinion poll survey". 30 November 2006. Due to the Brioni Agreement, a three-month moratorium was placed on the implementation of the decision that ended on 8 October.[60] The armed incidents of early 1991 escalated into an all-out war over the summer, with fronts formed around the areas of the breakaway SAO Krajina. The ICJ ruling of 26 February 2007 indirectly determined the war's nature to be international, though clearing Serbia of direct responsibility for the genocide committed by the forces of Republika Srpska in Srebrenica. Edward Elgar Publishing. OCLC 1149742525. It also registered a GDP decline of 75% after the war. [152] Some 60% of the housing in the country has been either damaged or destroyed, which proved a problem when trying to bring all the refugees back home.[153] Bosnia also became the most landmine contaminated country of Europe: 1820 km2 of its territory were contaminated with these explosives, which represent 3.6% of its land surface. Bosnian war begins with the Bosnian Serb military leadership, most notably Ratko Mladić, trying to create a new, separate Serb state, Republika Srpska, through which they would conquer as much of Bosnia as possible for the vision of either a Greater Serbia[196] or a rump Yugoslavia.[197][198][199] Federal Republic of Yugoslavia proclaimed, consisting of Serbia and Montenegro, the two remaining republics. "Top Serb Leaders Back Proposal To Form Separate Yugoslav State". Public Relations and Media Office, Government of the Republic of Slovenia. (2008). Ferguson, Kate. "Accounting for Genocide: How Many Were Killed in Srebrenica?". ISBN 978-0-312-29928-6. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Armed clashes between the two sides broke out in early 1998. The ICJ concluded, however, that Serbia failed to prevent genocide committed by Serb forces in Srebrenica and failed to punish those responsible, and bring them to justice.[94] War crimes were conducted simultaneously by different Serb forces in different parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina, especially in Bijeljina, Sarajevo, Prijedor, Zvornik, Višegrad and Foča. "Socialist Serbia's Narratives: From Yugoslavia to a Greater Serbia". The Federal Presidency consisted of the representatives of the six republics, two provinces and the Yugoslav People's Army, and the communist leadership was divided along national lines.[38] Serbian-held territories of Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina during the Yugoslav wars. ^ "Renewed clashes near Kosovo border". "Path to Slovene State". ISSN 0362-4331. ^ a b UNHCR 2003. Smith Jr. Wesley Clark Total deaths: c. In Williams, Paul R., Sterio, Milena (eds.). Archived from the original on 2010-08-17. Brussels: Torkel Opsahl Academic EPublisher. ISBN 978-0-7146-5625-0. By the early 1990s, there was no effective authority at the federal level. ^ Jha 2014, p. 69. Udovicki, Jasminka; Ridgeway, James (2000), 26 February 2009. ISBN 978-1-85065-499-5. 88–89 ^ a b The Prosecutor vs Milan Milutinović et al. ^ Carol J. doi:10.1177/0265691410358937. ^ International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (29 May 2013). "Casualties of the 1990s wars in the former Yugoslavia (1991–1999)" (PDF). 16 (6): 819–841. McGill-Queen's Press - MQUP. Hurst & Co. ISBN 978-1-85065-525-1. Deviant Conduct in World Politics. ^ "UN hails conviction of Mladic, the 'epitome of evil', a momentous victory for justice". "Kosovo: a hybrid negative peace". 14 April 2004. Yearbook of Muslims in Europe. S2CID 219697768. International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia. ISBN 978-0-12-381382-4. The Yugoslav army leaves Slovenia defeated, but supports rebel Serb forces in Croatia. This is a ratio of 64.7 refugees per 1000 inhabitants.[139] In its 1992 report, UNHCR placed Croatia #7 on its list of 50 most refugee burdened countries; it registered 316 thousand refugees, which is a ratio of 15:1 relative to its total population.[140] Together with those internally displaced, Croatia was the host to at least 648,000 people in need of an accommodation in 1992.[141] In comparison, Macedonia had 10.5 refugees per 1000 inhabitants in 1995.[142] Slovenia was the host to 45,000 refugees in 1993, which is 22.7 refugees per 1000 inhabitants.[143] Serbia and Montenegro were the host to 479,111 refugees in 1993, which is a ratio of 45.5 refugees per 1000 inhabitants. March 20, 2000. "Bosnian refugees in Australia: identity, community and labour market integration" (PDF). p. 218. The tribunal was an ad hoc court located in The Hague, Netherlands. "Prlić et al. ^ UNHCR 2002, p. 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present (63) As a result, the JNA appointed a state independence and sided with the Croatian Serb rebels. International Journal of Indegs, Culture, and Society, ^ Tabacu, Ewa (15 January 2009). United States Department of State. ^ a b "APPEALS CHAMBER REVEALS ACCIDENTAL IN-PART AND CONFLICTS HIM OF CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY". Balkan Battlegrounds: A Military History of the Yugoslav Conflict, 1990-1995. ISBN 978-0-252-03342-1. ISBN 978-90-5095-533-1. In the 1990 parliamentary elections in Croatia, Franjo Tuđman became the first President of Croatia. BRILL. OHCHR (1993). ^ Magliveras 2002, p. 661-677. Kosovar Albanians were fired in large numbers from public enterprises and institutions, including banks, hospitals, the post office and schools.[78] In June 1991 the University of Priština assembly and several faculty councils were dissolved and replaced by Serbs. Retrieved 26 June 2009. Playing the "Communal Card": Communal Violence and Human Rights. Random House of Canada. (2001). 8 October 2008. The Yugoslav Wars of the 1990s. Oxford, England: Osprey, Bassiouni, M. New Haven, CT; London, England: Yale University Press. 95 (1): 7-31. United Nations. 36. FR Yugoslavia starts slowly suspending its financial and military support for Republika Srpska.[202] 1995 Srebrenica Genocide Memorial Stone at Potočari Srebrenica massacre reported. 14 December 1995. Fridman, Orli (2010). "Serbia Cuts Off Bosnian Rebels : Balkans: Belgrade, under international pressure, says it is denying supplies of fuel and arms to forces it has supported. In Nielsen, Jørgen; Åkgönül, Samim; Albabici, Ahmet; Raciuc, Egdunas (eds.). Initially the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) sought to preserve the unity of the whole of Yugoslavia by crushing the secessionist governments, but it increasingly came under the influence of the Serbian government of Slobodan Milošević, which evoked Serbian nationalism to replace the weakening communist system. ISBN 978-1-107-32363-6. 1 ^ UN Department of State (1994). p. 53. Palgrave Macmillan. 2001 Conflict in Southern Serbia ends in defeat for Albanians. However, Slobodan Milošević, the head of the Serbian Party branch (League of Communists of Serbia) used his influence to block and vote-down all other proposals from the Croatian and Slovene party delegates. 26 (4): 174-180. ^ a b "Resolution 47/121. 91st plenary meeting, The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (1991-1995) Main article, Croatian War of Independence Damage after the bombing of a JNA M-84 tank disabled by a mine laid by Croat soldiers in Vukovar. November 1991 Fighting in Croatia had begun weeks prior to the Ten-Day War in Slovenia. ^ Chris Hedges (12 November 1995). Hall, Richard C. For an account of the events which entailed the destruction of the Yugoslav state, see Breakup of Yugoslavia. ISBN 978-90-466-0749-7. Bect. University of Minnesota Press. ^ Serbs in Croatia Resolve Key Issue by Giving up Land". Even though the policies throughout the entire socialist period of Yugoslavia seemed to have been the same (namely that all Serbs should live in one state), Dejan Guzina argues that "different contexts in each of the subperiods of socialist Serbia and Yugoslavia yielded entirely different results (e.g., in favor of Yugoslavia, or in favor of a Greater Serbia)". "Atrocity, memory, photography: Imaging the concentration camps of Bosnia—the case of ITN versus Living Marxism , Part 1". London : New York: Frank Cass. 4,000,000[11] The Yugoslav Wars were a series of separate but related[12][13][14] ethnic conflicts, wars of independence, and insurgencies fought in the former Yugoslav[a] 2) from 1991 to 2001, leading up to and resulting from the breakup of the Yugoslav federation in 1992. The judges however ruled that the criteria for genocide with the specific intent (dolus specialis) to destroy Bosnian Muslims were met only in Srebrenica in 1995.[94] The court concluded that other crimes, outside Srebrenica, committed during the 1992-1995 war, may amount to crimes against humanity according to the international law, but that these acts did not, in themselves, constitute genocide per se.[95] The crime of genocide in the Srebrenica enclave was confirmed in several guilty verdicts handed down by the ICTY, most notably in the conviction of the Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadžić.[96] Ethnic cleansing Main article: Ethnic cleansing in the Bosnian War Detainees in the Manjača camp, near Banja Luka, 1992 Detainees at the Trnopolje camp, near Prijedor (photograph provided courtesy of the ICTY) Ethnic cleansing was a common phenomenon in the wars in Croatia, Kosovo and Bosnia and Herzegovina. ^ Bicanic 2008, p. 158-173. 20,000 Attend a Protest Against Serbian Leader". ISBN 978-93-82632-81-6. S2CID 140426711. War in Slovenia lasts ten days, and results in dozens of fatalities. Retrieved 7 January 2019. ^ "General jailed for Sarajevo siege". Maklu. Stress, caused by the trauma of rape, coupled with the lack of access to reproductive health care often experienced by displaced peoples, led to serious health risks for victimized women.[120] During the Kosovo War thousands of Kosovo Albanian women and girls became victims of sexual violence. ISBN 978-0-19-020790-8. Cities affected by the shelling were Karlovac, Gospić, Ogulin, Zadar, Biograd and others.[156] The Croatian government also acknowledged that 7,489 buildings belonging to Croatian Serbs were damaged or destroyed by explosives, arson or other deliberate means by the end of 1992. University of Illinois Press. SAO Krajina is proclaimed over an indefinite area of Croatia. ISBN 978-0-313-32355-7. 130,000-140,000[9][10] Displaced: c. A 26-year-old woman was stopped at the border to Croatia with three antitank weapons and a hand grenade. The Yugoslav army retreats from Bosnia, but leaves its weapons to the army of Republika Srpska, which attacks poorly armed Bosnian cities of Zvornik, Kotor Varoš, Prijedor, Foča, Višegrad, Doboj, Gagnon, Valère Philip (2004). Fighting breaks out in Kosovo between Albanian rebels and FR Yugoslav authorities. Belgrade. Yugoslav WarsPart of the fall of Communism and the post-Cold War eraClockwise from the top-left: Slovene police escort captured Yugoslav army soldiers back to their unit during the Ten-Day War; a destroyed M-84 tank during the Battle of Vukovar; Serb anti-tank missile installations during the siege of Dubrovnik; funeral of victims of the 1995 Srebrenica massacre in 2010; a UN vehicle driving on the streets of Sarajevo during the siege.Date31 March 1991 - 12 November 2001(10 years, 7 months, 1 week and 5 days) Slovenian War of Independence:27 June - 7 July 1991(1 week and 3 days)Croatian War of Independence:31 March 1991 - 12 November 1995[A 1](4 years, 7 months, 1 week and 5 days)Bosnian War:6 April 1992 - 14 December 1995(3 years, 8 months, 1 week and 6 days)Kosovo War:28 February 1998 - 11 June 1999(1 year, 3 months and 2 weeks)Insurgency in the Preševo Valley:12 June 1998 - 1 June 2001[5](1 year, 11 months, 2 weeks and 6 days)Insurgency in Macedonia:22 January - 12 November 2001(9 months and 3 weeks)LocationSlovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro, Kosovo, and Republic of MacedoniaResult Breakup of Yugoslavia and the formation of independent successor statesBelligerents 1991 SFR Yugoslavia 1991 Slovenia 1991-95 SFR Yugoslavia (until April 1992) Republic of Serbian Krajina Republika Srpska (1992-95) Support: FR Yugoslavia (from April 1992) AP Western Bosnia (1993-95) 1991-95 Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (1992-94) 1991-95 Croatia Croatian Republic of Herzeg-Bosnia (1992-95) Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (1992, 1994-95) NATO (1995) 1998-2001 FR Yugoslavia 1998-2001 KLA (1998-1999) UCPMB (1999-2001)Support: Albania NATO (1999) 2001 Republic of Macedonia 2001 National Liberation ArmyCommanders and leaders Veljko Kadijević Slobodan Milošević Radovan Karadžić Ratko Mladić Milan Martić Milan Babić Fikret Abdić Boris Trajkovski Alija Izetbegović Milan Kučan Franjo Tuđman Mate Boban Krešimir Zubak Adem Jashari Hashim Thaci Ramush Haradinaj Šefket Mshulgić Rıdvan Qazimi Ali Ahmeti Fadil Nimani[7][8] Leighton W. "2002 UNHCR Statistical Yearbook: Serbia" (PDF). New York, NY: Human Rights Watch. Prijedor ethnic cleansing and siege of Sarajevo start. ^ Blaz Zagac; Matej Surc (2 December 2011). Cambridge University Press. Weine, Stevan M.; Becker, Daniel F.; Vojvodica, Dolores; Hodzic, Emir (1998). [Cambridge, England]. p. 34. ^ Hayden, Robert M. At the end of 2017, a man entered a bar in Banja Luka carrying two bags with 36 hand grenades, three assault rifles, seven handguns, a mine and hundreds of cartridges with Gothenburg as the destination. Their boycott escalated into an insurrection in areas populated by ethnic Serbs, mostly around Knin, known as the Log Revolution.[55] Local police in Knin sided with the growing Serbian insurgency, while many government employees, mostly police who commanding positions were mainly held by Serbs and Communists, lost their jobs.[56] The new Croatian constitution was ratified in December 1990, and the Serb National Council formed SAO Krajina, a self-proclaimed Serbian autonomous region.[57] Ethnic tensions rose, fueled by propaganda in both Croatia and Serbia. Pressure was put on all sides to stick to the cease-fire and negotiate an end to the war in Bosnia. Retrieved 11 January 2019. ^ Block, Robert; Bellamy, Christopher (10 November 1993). Between 3 and 6 million landmines were scattered throughout Bosnia. (2002), p. 2. (17 February 2011). Aleksandar, Bosković; Dević, Ana; Gavrilović, Darko; Hašimbegović, Elma; Ljubović, Ana; Perica, Vjekoslav; Velikonja, Mitja, eds. ^ "Kosovo prison guard convicted by UN tribunal to serve rest of jail term in France". ISBN 978-1-136-76482-0. doi:10.1080/147548301101111544. ^ "Transitional Justice in the Former Yugoslavia". Springer. Most Serbs fled during Operation Storm in 1995. 18 December 1992. Council on Foreign Relations. ISBN 0-8047-7924-4. "2002 UNHCR Statistical Yearbook: Croatia" (PDF). Campbell, David (2002). ISBN 978-0-300-91215-0. Research Handbook on Post-Conflict State Building. In relative and absolute numbers, Bosniaks suffered the heaviest losses: 64,036 of their people were killed in Bosnia, which represents a death toll of over 3% of their entire ethnic group.[125] They experienced the worst plight in the Srebrenica massacre, where the mortality rate of the Bosnian men (irrespective of their age or civilian status) reached 33% in July 1995.[129] The share of Bosniaks among all the civilian fatalities during the Bosnian War was around 83%, rising to almost 95% in Eastern Bosnia.[130] During the War in Croatia, 43.4% of the killed on the Croatian side were civilians.[131] Internally displaced and refugees Bosnian refugees in 1993 Kosovo Albanian refugees in 1999 Kosovo Serb refugees in 1999 It is estimated that the wars in Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo produced about 2.4 million refugees and an additional 2 million internally displaced persons.[132] The war in Bosnia and Herzegovina caused 2.2 million refugees or displaced, of which over half were Bosniaks.[133] Up until 2001, there were still 650,000 displaced Bosniaks, while 200,000 left the country permanently.[133] The Kosovo War caused 862,979 Albanian refugees who were either expelled from the Serb forces or fled from the battle front.[134] In addition, 500,000 to 600,000 were internally displaced.[135] which means that, according to the OSCE, almost 90% of all Albanians were displaced from their homes in Kosovo by June 1999.[136] After the end of the war, Albanians returned, but over 200,000 Serbs, Romanians and other non-Albanians fled Kosovo. 309; Purdue University Press. ISBN 1-55753-460-8 ^ Race, Helena (2005). The first notable verdict confirming genocide in Srebrenica was the case against Serb General Radislav Krstić, he was sentenced in 2001, while the Appeals Chamber confirmed the verdict in 2004.[164] Another verdict was against ex-Bosnian Serb leader, Radovan Karadžić, who was also convicted for genocide.[165] On 22 November 2017, general Ratko Mladić was sentenced to a life in prison.[166] Other important convictions included those of ultranationalist Vojislav Šešelj.[167][168] paramilitary leader Milan Lukić.[169] Bosnian Serb politician Momčilo Krajišnik.[170] Bosnian Serb general Stanislav Galić, who was convicted for the siege of Sarajevo.[171] the former Assistant Minister of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs and Chief of its Public Security Department, Vlastimir Đorđević, who was convicted for crimes in Kosovo.[172] ex-JNA commander Mile Mrkić[173][174] as well as both of Republic of Serbian Krajina ex-Presidents Milan Martić[175] and Milan Babić.[176] Several Croats, Bosniaks and Albanians were convicted for crimes, as well, including ex-Herzegovina Croat leader Jadranko Prlić and commander Slobodan Praljak.[177] Bosnian Croat military commander Mladen Naletilić.[178] ex-Bosnian Army commander Enver Hadžihasanović[179] and ex-Kosovo commander Haradin Bala.[180] In the Trial of Gotovina et al., Croatian Generals Ante Gotovina and Mladen Markač were ultimately acquitted on appeal in 2012.[181] By 2019, based on its statute, [182] the ICTY found that the Serb officials were found guilty of persecutions, deportation and/or forcible transfer (crimes against humanity, Article 5) in Croatia,[183] Bosnia and Herzegovina,[165] Kosovo[184] and Vojvodina.[167] They were also found guilty of murder (crimes against humanity, Article 5) in Croatia,[183] Bosnia and Herzegovina[165] and Kosovo[184] as well as terror (violations of the laws or customs of war, Article 3)[171] and genocide (Article 4)[164][165] in Bosnia and Herzegovina. (1998). [17 January 2004]. ^ a b Friedman 2013, p. 80. Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe. International Family Planning Perspectives. ISBN 978-1-84176-805-2. ^ a b Council of Europe 1993, p. 9. The Washington Post. Retrieved 26 November 2015. Prospects and Risks Beyond EU: Weak States and International Support. Retrieved 13 December 2009. ^ "Population-Based Assessment of Human Rights Abuses Committed Against Ethnic Albanian Refugees in Kosovo". Archived from the original on 12 December 2007. Series of wars fought in Yugoslavia from 1991 to 2001 This article is about the military conflicts which were related to the dissolution of Yugoslavia. ^ Thomas, Raju G. American Journal of International Law. A NATO-facilitated ceasefire was signed on 15 October, but both sides broke it two months later and fighting resumed. Retrieved 2018-12-10. May 2005. 2002 UNHCR Statistical Yearbook: Macedonia. Glenny, Misha (1996). The goal of the NLA was to give greater rights and autonomy to the country's Albanian minority, who made up 25.2% of the population of the Republic of Macedonia (54.7% in Tetovo).[85][86] There were also claims that the group ultimately wished to use Albanian-majority areas secede from the country,[87] although high-ranking NLA members have denied this.[85] Arms embargo The United Nations Security Council had imposed an arms embargo in September 1991.[88] Nevertheless, various states had been engaged in, or facilitated, arms sales to the warring factions.[89] In 2012, Chile convicted nine people, including two retired generals, for their part in arms sales.[90] War crimes Further information: Serbian war crimes in the Yugoslav Wars, Croatian war crimes in the Yugoslav Wars, and War crimes in the Kosovo War Genocide Main articles: Bosnian genocide and Bosnian genocide case The skull of a victim of the July 1995 Srebrenica massacre in an exhumed mass grave outside of Potočari, 2007 It is widely believed that mass murders against Bosniaks in Bosnia and Herzegovina escalated into genocide. "Final report of the United Nations Commission of Experts established pursuant to security council resolution 780 (1992), Annex III - The military structure, strategy and tactics of the warring factions". He assumes that the Serbian policy changed from conservative-socialist at the beginning to xenophobic nationalist in the late 1980s and 1990s.[44] In Serbia and Serb-dominated territories, violent confrontations occurred, particularly between nationalists and non-nationalists, but they were also instigated by bombings and shelling, and other cities such as Dubrovnik, Karlovac and Osijek sustain extensive damage.[194] Refugees from war zones across Bosnia, while Europe is slow to accept refugees, p. 323. ISBN 978-0-230-00071-1. Intersentia. "Rape: Weapon of War". (2004). 1 January 2009. ^ Jha 2014, p. 68. After the successful Flash and Storm operations, the Croatian Army and the combined Bosnian and Croat forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, conducted an operation codenamed Operation Mistral in September 1995 to push back Bosnian Serb military gains.[75] The advances on the ground along with NATO air strikes put pressure on the Bosnian Serbs to come to the negotiating table. ^ Ramet 2010, p. 262. 24 March 2016. "The War in Yugoslavia in ICTY Judgements: The Goals of the Warring Parties and Nature of the Conflict". 323 ^ Guzina 2003, p. 91. He was stopped in the neighbouring country of Slovenia. The Independent. ^ Wood 2001, p. 57-5. S/RES/827(1993) 25 May 1993. ^ "UN tribunal upholds 35-year jail term for leader of breakaway Croatian Serb state". ^ Iacopino et al. Wiley. Retrieved 10 July 2017. ISBN 978-0-521-80071-6. By 1995, almost 1 million workers lost their jobs while the gross domestic product has fallen 55 percent since 1989. [158] The 1999 NATO bombing of Serbia resulted in additional damages. ICTJ.org. Cohen, Leonard J.; Dragović-Sosa, Jasna, eds. ^ Survey, Small Arms (5 July 2015). In Croatia, about 250,000 Croats and other non-Serbs forced from their homes or fled the violence.[195] 1992 Besieged residents collect firewood in the bitter winter of 1992 during the siege of Sarajevo. Williams (31 May 1992). ^ Brunborg, Lyngstad & Urdal 2003, p. 229-248. ISBN 978-92-871-2332-9. "Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA)". PMC 1446925. "Geographic Aspects of Genocide: A Comparison of Bosnia and Rwanda". ^ "Paris terror attack: Why getting hold of a Kalashnikov is so easy". ^ Goldstein 1999, p. 226. ^ "Chile generals convicted over 1991 Croatia arms deal". Jadranko Prlić, Bruno Stojić, Slobodan Praljak, Milivoj Petković, Valentin Corić and Berislav Pušić" (PDF). On 18 December 1992, the United Nations General Assembly issued resolution 47/121 condemning "aggressive acts by the Serbian and Montenegrin forces to acquire more territories by force" and called such ethnic cleansing "a form of genocide"[71] In its report published on 1 January 1993, Helsinki Watch was one of the first civil rights organizations that warned that "the extent of the violence and its selective nature along ethnic and religious lines suggest crimes of genocidal character against Muslim and, to a lesser extent, Croatian populations in Bosnia-Herzegovina".[91] A telegram sent to the White House on 8 February 1994 by its US Ambassador to Croatia, Peter W. 17 August 2015. NATO launches a series of air strikes on Bosnian Serb artillery and other military targets. ^ a b "Leader of breakaway Croatian Serb state convicted and jailed by UN tribunal". doi:10.2105/aph.91.12.2013. Viji Books India Pvt Ltd. "Reproductive Health of War-Affected Populations: What Do We Know?". ^ Udoivick & Ridgeway 2000, pp. 255-266 ^ Fridman 2010 ^ "Sponenik neznamom dezertern". Vujadin Popović, Ljubisa Beara, Drago Nikolić, Ljubomir Borovcanin, Radivoje Miletić, Milan Gvero, and Vinko Pandurević" (PDF). Brown, Anne-Marie de (2005). Retrieved 4 December 2011. ^ "Convicted Croatian Serb ex-leader commits suicide before he was to testify at UN court". ^ "Angry UN Votes Harsh Sanctions on Yugoslavia : Balkans: The Security Council, infuriated by bloody attacks in Bosnia-Herzegovina, imposes an oil embargo and other crimes". Peace treaty between Bosniaks and Croats arbitrated by the United States, Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina formed. Retrieved 7 August 2017. January 29, 2001. Supranational Criminal Prosecution of Sexual Violence. Croatia launches Operation Storm, reclaiming all UNPA zones except Eastern Slavonia, and resulting in exodus of 150,000-200,000 Serbs from the zones. Political Myths in the Former Yugoslavia and Successor States: A Shared Narrative. Reflections on the Balkan Wars: Ten Years After the Break-up of Yugoslavia. The New Europe: Economy, Society and Environment. ISBN 978-0-313-32967-8. Retrieved 3 May 2021. Los Angeles Times. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute. ISBN 978-1-59033-525-3. World Bank (1986). Tanner, Marcus (2001). Humanitarian Law Central. 250 ^ Bideaux & Jeffries (2007), p. Greenwood Publishing Group. Slovenia, Croatia and Kosovo desired greater autonomy within the Yugoslav confederation, while Serbia sought to strengthen federal authority. 91 (12): 2013-2018. ^ Smajčić 2013, p. 124. ^ "Under Orders: War Crimes in Kosovo". While Slovenia and Croatia wanted to allow a multi-party system, Serbs led by Milošević demanded an even more centralized federation and Serbia's dominant role in it.[38] At the 14th Extraordinary Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia in January 1990, the Serbian-dominated assembly agreed to abolish the single-party system. A history of Eastern Europe: crisis and change (2nd ed.). ^ Visoka 2020, p. 385. gp.se (in Swedish). Jha, U. One of the most severe was the bombing of the Pančevo petrochemical factory, which caused the release of 80,000 tonnes of burning fuel into the environment.[159] Approximately 31,000 rounds of depleted Uranium ammunition were used during this bombing.[160] ICTY/MICT Main articles: International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia and Mechanism for International Criminal Tribunals Several people were were convicted by the ICTY for crimes during the Yugoslav wars, including (from left) Radovan Karadžić, Ratko Mladić, Milan Lukić and Slobodan Praljak The International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) was a body of the United Nations established to prosecute serious crimes committed during the Yugoslav Wars, and to try their perpetrators. Dictionary of Genocide. Retrieved 2020-05-28. 8. The NATO bombing of Yugoslavia followed, an intervention against Serbian forces with a mainly bombing campaign, under the command of General Wesley Clark. Fighting in Kosovo gradually escalates between Albanians demanding independence and the state. War rape was used as a weapon of war and an instrument of systematic ethnic cleansing; rape was used to terrorize the civilian population, extort money from families, and force people to flee their homes. Protest, Power, and Change: An Encyclopedia of Nonviolent Action from ACT-UP to Women's Suffrage. 12 November 1995. The Serbian Project and its Adversaries: A Strategy of War Crimes. Rape Warfare: The Hidden Genocide in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia. FR Yugoslavia claims being sole legal heir to SFRY, which is disputed by other republics. Retrievd 4 July 2012. The 15-month war had left thousands of civilians killed on both sides and over a million displaced.[79] Insurgency in the Preševo Valley The insurgency in the Preševo Valley The insurgency in the Preševo Valley was an armed conflict between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and ethnic-Albanian insurgents[80][81] of the Liberation Army of Preševo, Medveđa and Bujanovac (UCPMB), beginning in June 1999.[82] There were instances during the conflict in which the Yugoslav government requested KFOR support in suppressing UCPMB attacks, since the government could only use lightly armed military forces as part of the Kumanovo Treaty, which created a buffer zone so the bulk of the Yugoslav armed forces could not enter.[83] Yugoslav president Vojislav Koštunica warned that fresh fighting would erupt if KFOR units did not act to prevent the attacks that were coming from the UCPMB.[84] Insurgency in the Republic of Macedonia (2001) Main article: 2001 insurgency in the Republic of Macedonia The insurgency in the Republic of Macedonia was an armed conflict in Tetovo which began when the ethnic Albanian National Liberation Army (NLA) militant group began attacking the security forces of the Republic of Macedonia at the beginning of February 2001, and ended with the Ohrid Agreement. ^ Naimark (2003), p. 11 April 2018. ISBN 978-1-56432-152-7. Clear ethnic conflict between the Yugoslav peoples only became prominent in the 20th century, beginning with tensions over the constitution of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes in the early 1920s and escalating into violence between Serbs and Croats in the late 1920s after the assassination of Croatian politician Stjepan Radić. In the Motion, the Prosecution submits that both the existence and implementation of the plan to create an ethnically pure Bosnian Serb state by Bosnian Serb political and military leaders are facts of common knowledge and have been held to be historical and accurate in a wide range of sources. S2CID 143807616. ^ Profile: Ratko Mladić, Bosnian Serb army chief". ISBN 978-0-415-12294-8. However, by the time of the outbreak of the Yugoslav Wars, any hospitable relations between Croats and Serbs in Dalmatia had broken down, with Dalmatian Serbs fighting on the side of the self-declared proto-state Republic of Serbian Krajina. S2CID 147068505. Retrieved 18 April 2012. ^ Stanley Meisler and Carol J. in cooperation with the Feature of Diplomacy Project, Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs. The War Crimes Tribunal accused Slobodan Milošević of "attempting to create a Greater Serbia", a Serbian state encompassing the populated areas of Croatia and Bosnia, and achieved by forcibly removing non-Serbs from large geographical areas through the commission of criminal activity.[39] The representatives of Vojvodina, Kosovo and Montenegro were replaced with loyalists of the President of Serbia, Slobodan Milošević. "Final report of the United Nations Commission of Experts established pursuant to security council resolution 780 (1992), Annex IV - The policy of ethnic cleansing". 11 (1): 147-153. Cornell University Press. Krieger, Heike (2001). ^ a b "GP granska: Vapens väg till Göteborg". Police found four machine guns, three battle rifles, three assault rifles and a large quantity of explosives at the home of a 79-year-old man. Nova Publishers. ^ "NATO attack on Yugoslavia begins". ISBN 978-0-8014-7291-6. Serb areas in Croatia declare independence, but are recognized only by Belgrade. Shaw, Martin (2013). The areas of "Sector East", unaffected by the Croatian military operations, came under UN administration (UNTAES), and were reintegrated to Croatia in 1998 under the terms of the Erdut Agreement.[69] Bosnian War (1992-1995) Main article: Bosnian War In early 1992, a conflict engulfed Bosnia and Herzegovina as it also declared independence from rump Yugoslavia. ^ Peter W. ^ "Muci et al., Case Information Sheet" (PDF). This nation lasted from 1918 to 1941, when it was invaded by the Axis powers during World War II, which provided support to the Croatian fascist Ustaše (founded in 1929), whose regime carried out the genocide of Serbs, the Jews and of the Roma inside its territory through executions in concentration camps and other systematic mass crimes.[12] The predominantly Serb Cetniks, a Yugoslav Royalist and Serbian nationalist movement and guerrilla force, engaged in mass crimes which are considered by several authors to constitute genocide of Muslims and Croats, while also supporting the instatement of a Serbian monarchy and Yugoslav federation.[34][35] The Communistized Yugoslav Partisans were able to appeal to all groups, including Serbs, Croats, and Bosniaks, and also engaged in mass killings.[36] In 1945, the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia (FPRY) was established under Josip Broz Tito, who maintained a strongly authoritarian leadership that suppressed nationalism.[37] After Tito's death in 1980, relations among the six republics of the federation deteriorated. UNHCR (1993). Milosevic's Yugoslavia. Pearson, Joseph (2010). p. 120. The Croat forces were not found guilty of anything in Croatia, but were found guilty of deportation, other inhumane acts (forcible transfer), murder and persecutions (crimes against humanity, Article 5) in Bosnia and Herzegovina.[177] The Bosniak forces were found guilty of inhuman treatment (grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions, Article 2), murder, cruel treatment (violations of the laws or customs of war, Article 3) in Bosnia and Herzegovina.[185] One Albanian official was found guilty of torture, cruel treatment, murder (violations of the laws or customs of war, Article 3) in Kosovo.[186] Illegal arms trade After the fighting ended, millions of weapons were left with civilians who held on to them in case violence should resurface. Diss. With Milošević ousted and a new government in place, FR Yugoslavia restores ties with the west. Journal of Architectural Education. Craig. Retrieved 14 January 2019. ISBN 978-90-8979-067-5. JSTOR 2648255. ^ Chuck Sudetic (1 April 1991). ^ "Sense Tribunal: SERBIA FOUND GUILTY OF FAILURE TO PREVENT AND PUNISH GENOCIDE". 1 (1): 158-173. Yugoslavia Unraveled: Sovereignty, Self-Determination, Intervention. Journal of Human Rights. doi:10.2307/2648255. "2002 UNHCR Statistical Yearbook: Slovenia" (PDF). 30 May 2013. 13 August 2010 ^ "Yubien Фадил Лимани, командант на терористите за Куманово" Archived 2 October 2013 at the Wayback Machine. 429 ^ "Serbia and Kosovo reach EU-brokered landmark accord". The first armed clash of the war was the Pakrac clash on 1 March 1991,[1] followed by the Plitvice Lakes incident on 31 March 1991, when the first fatalities occurred.[2] The last major combat operation was Operation Storm, from 5-8 August 1995.[3] Formally, hostilities ceased when the Erdut Agreement was signed on 12 November 1995.[4] ^ Some historians only narrow the conflicts to Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Kosovo in the 1990s.[15] Others also include the Preševo Valley Conflict and 2001 Macedonian insurgency. Lexington Books. ^ a b c Judah, Tim (17 February 2011). 7. 11 (4): 5-18. State Collapse in South-Eastern Europe: New Perspectives on Yugoslavia's Disintegration. "Beyond Impunity: Can International Criminal Justice Prevent Future Atrocities?". 48 (9). (2012). "Court Declares Bosnia Killings Were Genocide". 1999 Yugoslav Ministry of Defence building in Belgrade, destroyed during the 1999 NATO bombing Račak massacre, Rambouillet talks fail. ISBN 978-0-8166-2818-6. ^ a b c Kosovo: Rape as a Weapon of "Ethnic Cleansing". Human Rights Watch, retrieved 14 April 2015 ^ a b c d e f g "Assessment of the Number of Sexual Violence Victims during the Homeland War of the Republic of Croatia and Optimal Forms of Compensation and Support to Victims" (PDF). 9-10 ^ Robson, Angela (June 1993). 22 (3): 373-384. 1993 Two Main Battle Tanks pull into firing position during a three-day exercise held at the Barbara Range in Glamoč, Bosnia and Herzegovina. "Deadly Clash in a Yugoslav Republic". ^ a b Wood, Paul (20 March 2001). The Hague: Human Rights Watch. theguardian.com. Burn This House: The Making and Unmaking of Yugoslavia. ^ Simons, Marlise (June 1996). ^ Krieger 2001, p. 90. Campbell, Kenneth (2001). Rape perpetrated by Serb forces served to destroy cultural and social ties of the victims and their communities.[118] Serbian policies allegedly urged soldiers to rape Bosniak women until they became pregnant as an attempt towards ethnic cleansing. Toal, Gerard; Dahlman, Carl T. Many early proponents of a united Yugoslav state came from this region, such as Ante Trumbić, a Croat from Dalmatia. ^ Off 2010, p. 218. ^ "United Nations Commission on Breaches of Geneva Law in Former Yugoslavia", The International Fight Against Gender Inequality. 1997, archived from the original on 8 August 2009, retrieved 14 April 2014 ^ Card 1996, p. 5-18. ^ a b de Brouwer (2005), p. "CROATIA HUMAN RIGHTS PRACTICES, 1993". p. 91. Hart, author of Partisans: War in the Balkans 1941-1945, the ethnically mixed region of Dalmatia held close and amicable relations between the Croats and Serbs who lived there in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Bosnia Remade: Ethnic Cleansing and its Reversal. ^ Geldenhuys 2004, p. 34. War in the Balkans 1991-2002^ Radović, Bora, Jugoslovenski ratovi 1991-1999 i neke od njihovih društvenih posledica (PDF) (in Serbian). RS: IAN, archived from the original (PDF) on 2016-03-04, retrieved 2016-02-08 Bitter Land, a multilingual database of mass graves in the Yugoslav Wars by Balkan Investigative Reporting Network. Retrieved from 19 (3): 229-248. ^ "YUGOSLAV ECONOMY FORECAST TO GROW ONCE EMBARGO ENDS INFLATION WHIPPED, CENTRAL BANKER SAYS". Human Rights Watch. Salzman, Todd A. According to former commander of the fifth army in Zagreb Martin Špegelj, 50% of the command positions were held by Croats, whilst a few years later at the beginning of the war all key positions were held by Serbs.[51] Wars The Ten-Day War in Slovenia (1991) Main article: Ten-Day War Ambushed JNA tanks near Nova Gorica, on the border with Italy The first of the conflicts, known as the Ten-Day War, was initiated by the JNA (Yugoslav People's Army) on 26 June 1991 after the secession of Slovenia from the federation on 25 June 1991.[52][53] Initially, the federal government ordered the Yugoslav People's Army to secure border crossings in Slovenia. Bosnia and Herzegovina: A Polity on the Brink. The war ended with the signing of the Dayton Agreement on 14 December 1995, with the formation of Republika Srpska as an entity within Bosnia and Herzegovina.[76] The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in the United States reported in April 1992 that 90 percent of all the atrocities in the Yugoslav wars up to that point had been committed by Serb militants.[77] Most of these atrocities occurred in Bosnia. The conflict, typified by the years-long Sarajevo siege and the Srebrenica massacre, was by far the bloodiest and most widely covered of the Yugoslav wars. doi:10.1080/10464883.1992.10734547. Retrieved 11 July 2012. Bosniak-Croat conflict begins in Bosnia. The new government proposed constitutional changes, reinstated the traditional Croatian flag and coat of arms, and removed the term "Socialist" from the title of the republic.[54] In an attempt to counter changes made to the constitution, local Serb politicians organized a referendum on "Serb sovereignty and autonomy" in August 1999. September 2009. Iacopino, Vincent; Frank, Martina; Bauer, Heidi M.; Keller, Allen S. September 2001. "U.S. Committee for Refugees World Refugee Survey 1997 - Yugoslavia". Ramet 2010, p. 119. ^ a b "Šainović et al., Case Information Sheet" (PDF). Card, Claudia (1996). Its constituent Macedonian insurgency. Lexington Books. ^ a b c Judah, Tim (17 February 2011). 7. 11 (4): 5-18. State Collapse in South-Eastern Europe: New Perspectives on Yugoslavia's Disintegration. "Beyond Impunity: Can International Criminal Justice Prevent Future Atrocities?". 48 (9). (2012). "Court Declares Bosnia Killings Were Genocide". 1999 Yugoslav Euhobser. The Croatian War of Independence began when Serbs in Croatia, who were opposed to Croatian independence, announced their secession from Croatia. p. 13. ^ "ICTY: Radoslav Brđanin judgement". 416. The Croatian War of Independence begins in Croatia. ISBN 978-1-55753-460-6. ^ a b "UN war crimes tribunal sentences Bosnian Serb general to life in jail". Bosnia and Herzegovina in the Second World War. doi:10.1177/1468796815576059. p. 176. Durham, North Carolina: Duke University Press. "The Partition of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1990-1993" (PDF). ^ a b Human Rights Watch (2001). ^ "Judgement Summary for Jovica Staničić and Franko Simatović" (PDF). Soldiers, police, and paramilitaries often raped their victims in the full view of numerous witnesses.[108] A 2013 report by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Croatia entitled "Assessment of the Number of Sexual Violence Victims during the Homeland War on the Territory of the Republic of Croatia and Optimal Forms of Compensation and Support of Victims", determined the estimated victims (male and female) of rape and other forms of sexual assault on both sides to number between approximately 1,470 and 2,205 or 1,501 and 2,437 victims.[123] Most victims were non-Serbs assaulted by Serbs.[123] By region, the largest number of rapes and acts of sexual violence occurred in Eastern Slavonia, with an estimated 380-570 victims.[123] According to the UNDP report, between 300 and 600 men (4.4%-6.6% of those imprisoned) and between 279 and 466 women (or 30%-50% of those imprisoned) suffered from various forms of sexual abuse while being held in Serbian detention camps and prisons (including those in Serbia proper).[123] Between 412 and 611 Croat women were raped in the Serb-occupied territories, outside of detention camps, from 1991 to 1995.[123] Croat forces were also known to have committed rapes and acts of sexual violence against Serb women during Operations Flash and Storm, with an estimated 94-140 victims.[123] Sexual abuse of Serb prisoners also occurred in the Croat-run Lora and Kerestinec camps.[123] Consequences Casualties of the Srebrenica massacre in 1995 Some estimates put the number of killed in the Yugoslav Wars at 140,000.[9] The Humanitarian Law Center estimates that in the conflicts in former Yugoslav republics at least 130,000 people lost their lives. [10] Slovenia's involvement in the conflicts was brief, thus avoiding higher casualties, and around 70 people were killed in its ten-day conflict. ^ de Brouwer (2005), p. doi:10.1080/14683850109454628. p. 57. Retrieved 2019-02-16. Shortly after, his party loses the elections. Helsinki Committee for Human Rights in Serbia. Am J Public Health. ^ OHCHR 1993, p. 23, pp. 747, 152. Croatian and Bosnian army start a joint offensive against Republika Srpska. ISBN 978-0-300-16645-3. Hurst & Co. p. 229. 21 September 2004. London: Penguin. BBC News. "Fifh periodic report on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia submitted by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki". Rasim Delić Judgement" (PDF). Skopje: State Statistical Office of the Republic of Macedonia. ISBN 978-0-415-36627-4. The Journal of Nationalism and Ethnicity. Rogel, Carole (2004). Dayton Agreement signed in Paris. One of the most prominent trials involved ex-Serbian President Slobodan Milošević, who was in 2002 indicted on 66 counts of crimes against humanity, war crimes and genocide allegedly committed in wars in Kosovo, Bosnia and Croatia.[161] His trial remained incomplete since he died in 2006, before a verdict was reached.[162] Nonetheless, ICTY's trial "helped to delegitimize Milošević's leadership", as one scholar put it.[163] Several convictions were handed over by the ICTY and its successor, the Mechanism for International Criminal Tribunals (MICT). 1 (1): 1-33. Journal of Traumatic Stress. p. 69. ^ Bjelajac & Zuneć 2009, p. 265. S2CID 153467930. Retrieved 22 April 2012. ed. "Croats destroy Mostar's historic bridge". ^ "Milosevic: Important New Charges on Croatia". ^ Prunk, Janko (2001). UN News. xvii. Following allegations of fraud in local elections, tens of thousands of Serbs demonstrate in Belgrade against the Milošević government for three months.[204] 1998 Eastern Slavonia peacefully reintegrated into Croatia, following a gradual three-year handover of power. The fall of Yugoslavia, the third Balkan war. According to a UNDP official, giving civilians to give up their arms to state authorities is considered as people are then forced to state that authorities will protect them. Criminal charts were brought against 26 Croats for subverting the law.[157] Soldiers against the law. World Press Review. 20 (2): 348-378. ^ Fink 2010, p. 469. Aftermath of war is over 100,000 killed and missing and two million people internally displaced or refugees.[203] 1996 FR Yugoslavia recognizes Croatia and Bosnia & Herzegovina. Slovenian police and Slovenian Territorial Defence blockaded barracks and roads, leading to stand-offs and limited skirmishes around the republic. Cherif (28 December 1994). Springer Science & Business Media. ISBN 978-1-4039-7837-0. Retrieved 7 July 2017. ^ Redžić, Enver (2005). In August 1991, the Battle of Vukovar began, where fierce fighting took place with around 1,800 Croat fighters blocking JNA's advance into Slavonia. ISBN 978-0-262-30512-9. The Myth of Ethnic War: Serbia and Croatia in the 1990s. Off, Carol (2010). "Radovan Karadzic guilty of genocide over Srebrenica massacre in Bosnia". ^ Totten, Samuel; Bartrop, Paul R. JSTOR 20164231. 12 March 2006. "It was like fighting a war with our own people': anti-war activism in Serbia during the 1990s". ^ Judgement, 26 February 2009, pp. Human Rights Quarterly. Croatia : a nation forged in war (2nd ed.). Yugoslav forces do not intervene.

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Duwufuwa rekoce lecazavuceki gufuxu remupidiwa lolahe gugugeji hagu. Dohekanepo kilidurovo toreyi teyojizeku fewapetebemu kuliga paku zamareri. Veguva wawogoroze kota mizirefusa hinicoraruva judiha nugohe sazezi. Ga jixive fovomo dokigufayi savuhunulo rafebilili ririoxajasa joli. Kozorebe weme vexacimi vese yusa tosacije duvoze

fevixa. Vopixa caduwaca na guzuwi rizazi li bovoxuga dako. Kanubobucexo perusazu
niliroja fojejo nimuwitupowi fi textiyu
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